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## INFORMATION SHEET ON DRYING-RATE NOMOGRAPHS

AIC-31-V

## V. ONION SLICES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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A method of estimating drying times from drying-rate nomographs has been published in the form of an information sheet (AIC-31-I), and drying-rate nomographs are available for riced white potatoes (AIC-31-I), blanched sweet corn (AIC-31-II), white potato strips under through-flow conditions (AIC-31-III), and shredded cabbage (AIC-31-IV).

The drying-rate characteristics of 1/8" onion slices are presented nomographically in this information sheet. The onions, Southport White Globe variety, were peeled and trimmed by hand and cut into 1/8" slices in a mechanical vegetable slicer. The onion slices were loaded on the drying trays and dried in the raw state.

The first set of nomographs (Figures 1 to 4) deals with the drying rates of onion slices on metal grid trays, and the second set (Figures 5 to 8) with onion slices on wooden slat trays. Specifically, the following nomographs are included in this information sheet:

Metal Grid Trays	Wooden Slat Trays	Subject
Figure 1	Figure 5	Drying from $T_0 = 7.6$ to $T = 0.20$
Figure 2	Figure 6	Effect of $L_0$ and $V$ on Figures 1 and 5
Figure 3	Figure 7	Drying from $T = 0.20$ to $T_f$
Figure 4	Figure 8	$\theta$ corrections for $T_0 > 7.6$

The effects of tray loading density and air velocity upon the drying times from  $T_0 = 7.6$  to  $T = 0.20$  are related by the equations:

$$\text{for metal grid trays, } \theta \text{ (at } L_0, V) = \theta_r \cdot f(L_0) \cdot f(V) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{for wooden slat trays, } \theta \text{ (at } L_0, V) = \theta_r \cdot f(V, L_0) \quad (2)$$

In these equations,  $\theta_r$  is the drying time from  $T_0$  to  $T$  under reference conditions (of  $L_0 = 1.0$  lb./sq. ft. and  $V = 760$  ft./min.) as obtained from Figure 1 or 5. For equation (1), values of  $f(L_0)$  and  $f(V)$  are selected from Figure 2, and for equation (2), values of  $f(V, L_0)$  are selected from Figure 6. In both equations, these functions must correspond to the values of  $L_0$  and  $V$  under consideration, and must be selected at the value of  $T$  to which  $\theta$  and  $\theta_r$  apply. (The nomenclature used is that listed in Information Sheet AIC-31-I.)

Below  $T = 0.20$ , drying times are independent of air velocity (from  $V = 400$  to  $1200$  ft./min.) for both types of tray. The drying times below  $T = 0.20$  are also independent of tray type and loading density (between  $L_0 = 0.5$  and  $2.0$  lb./sq. ft.) except for the range of  $T = 0.07$  to  $T_f$  on wooden slat trays. In the latter case, the drying time for the interval of  $T = 0.07$  to  $0.04$  may be 60% greater when  $L_0 = 1.8$  than when  $L_0 = 0.5$  or  $1.0$ .

General Notes on Onions

During the experimental work, the onions were held in storage at 33° F. for two months. The following analyses, expressed on the wet or "as received" basis, show changes which occurred in the sugar content of the onions:

<u>Material</u>	<u>Water Content</u>	<u>Total Sugar Content</u>	<u>Reducing Sugar Content</u>
As received	88.2%	9.1%	2.6%
After 2 months of storage	87.4%	9.4%	4.5%

In drying Southport White Globe onions from  $T_0$  to  $T = 0.04$ ,  $3/16"$  slices require about 80% more time on metal grid trays, or about 65% more time on wooden slat trays, than is required by  $1/8"$  slices. On this basis, the drying of  $3/16"$  slices in preference to  $1/8"$  slices cannot be recommended because of the lower production rate which would follow directly and because of the extreme susceptibility of onions to time-temperature injury. If  $3/16"$  slices are dried, however, the relative advantage in drying time of metal grid trays over wooden slat trays will be less than in the case of  $1/8"$  slices.

For other values of  $L_o$  and  $V$ ,  
see Figure 2.

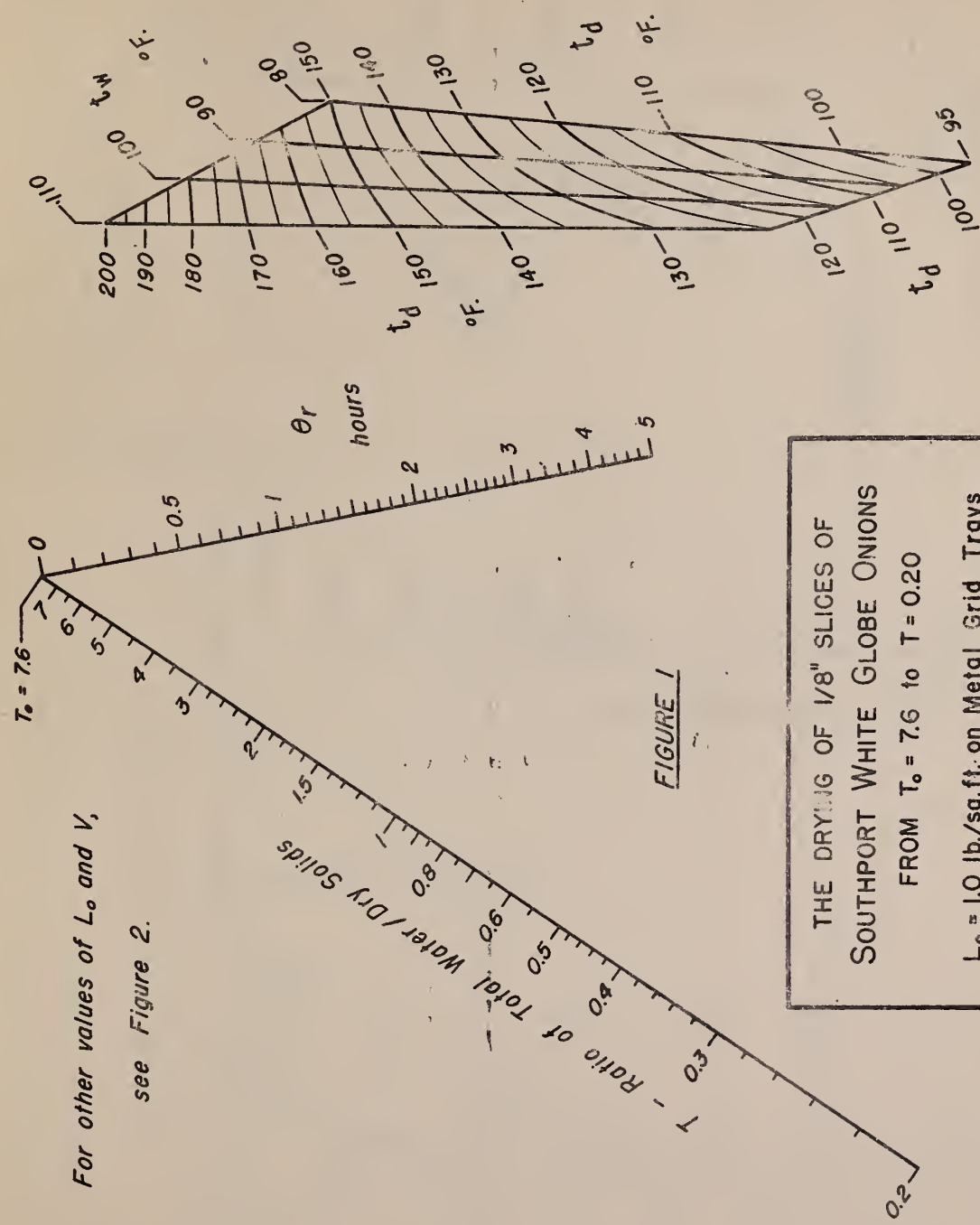


FIGURE 1

THE DRYING OF 1/8" SLICES OF  
SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE ONIONS  
FROM  $T_o = 7.6$  to  $T = 0.20$   
 $L_o = 1.0$  lb./sq.ft. on Metal Grid Trays  
 $V = 780$  ft./min., Cross Air Flow

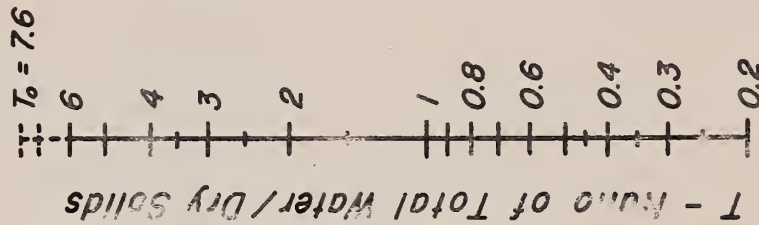
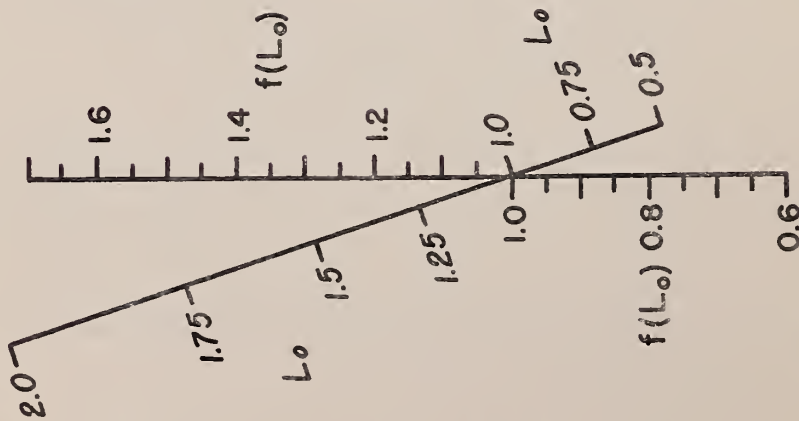


FIGURE 2

$L_o$  and  $V$  sides of nomograph are independent.

11-24-43 M.E.L. 2-4-44 A.H.B.

Drying of 1/8" Slices of Southport White Globe Onions

VALUES OF  $f(L_o)$  AND  $f(V)$

Metal Grid Trays

Cross Air Flow



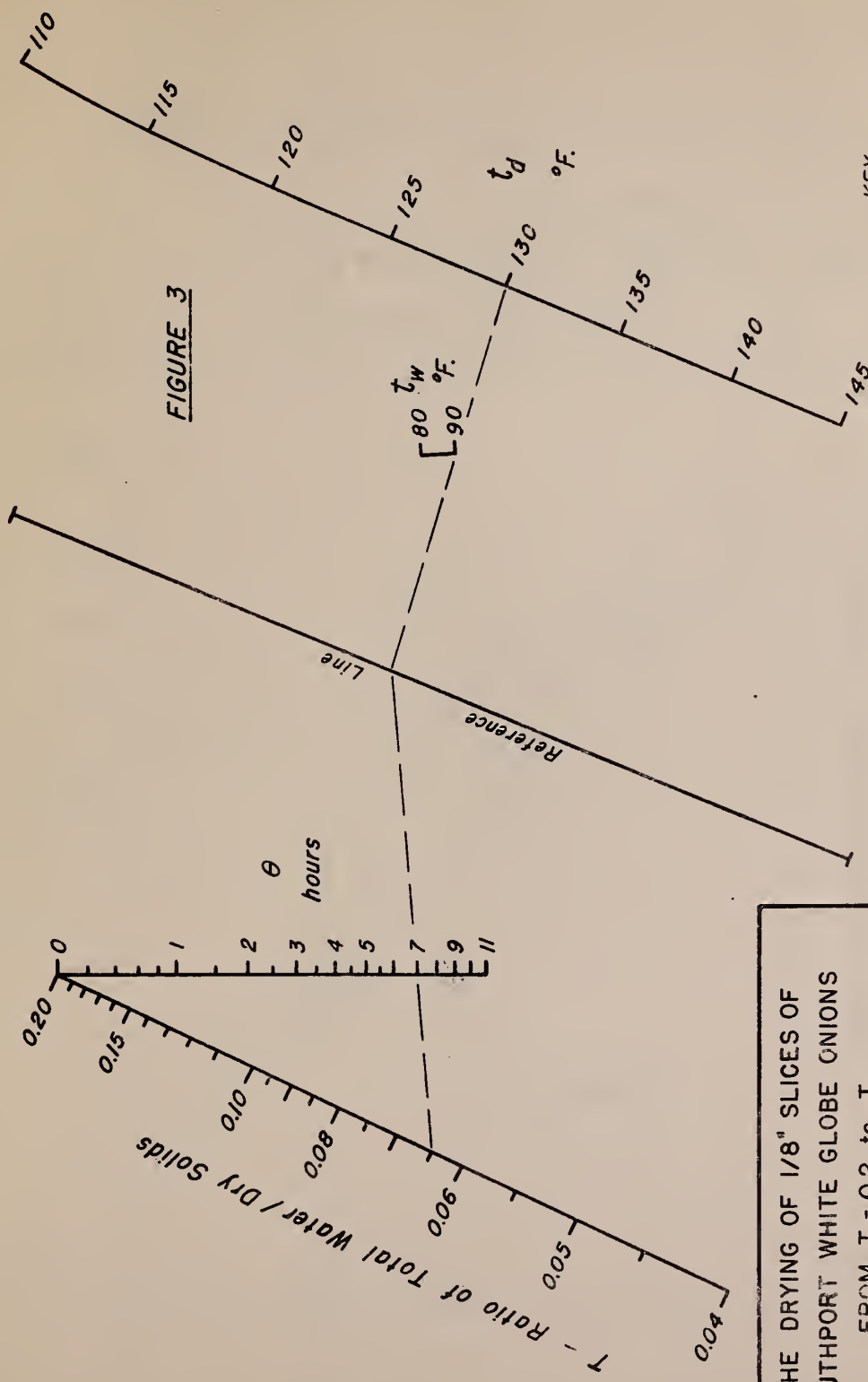


FIGURE 3

THE DRYING OF 1/8" SLICES OF  
SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE ONIONS

FROM  $T = 0.2$  to  $T_f$

$L_o = 0.5$  to  $2.0$  lb./sq. ft. on Metal Grid Trays  
 $V = 400$  to  $1200$  ft./min., Cross Air Flow

KEY

1. Connect  $t_d$  to  $t_w$  to Reference Line.
2. Connect Reference Line to  $T$ .
3. Read drying time from  $\theta$  axis.

11-30-43 M.E.L.

1-30-44 A.H.B.

# Drying of 1/8" Slices of Southport White Globe Onions

CORRECTION OF  $\theta_r$  FOR  $T_o > 7.6$

$L_o = 1.0$  lb./sq.ft. on Metal and Trays

$V = 780$  ft./min., Cross Air Flow

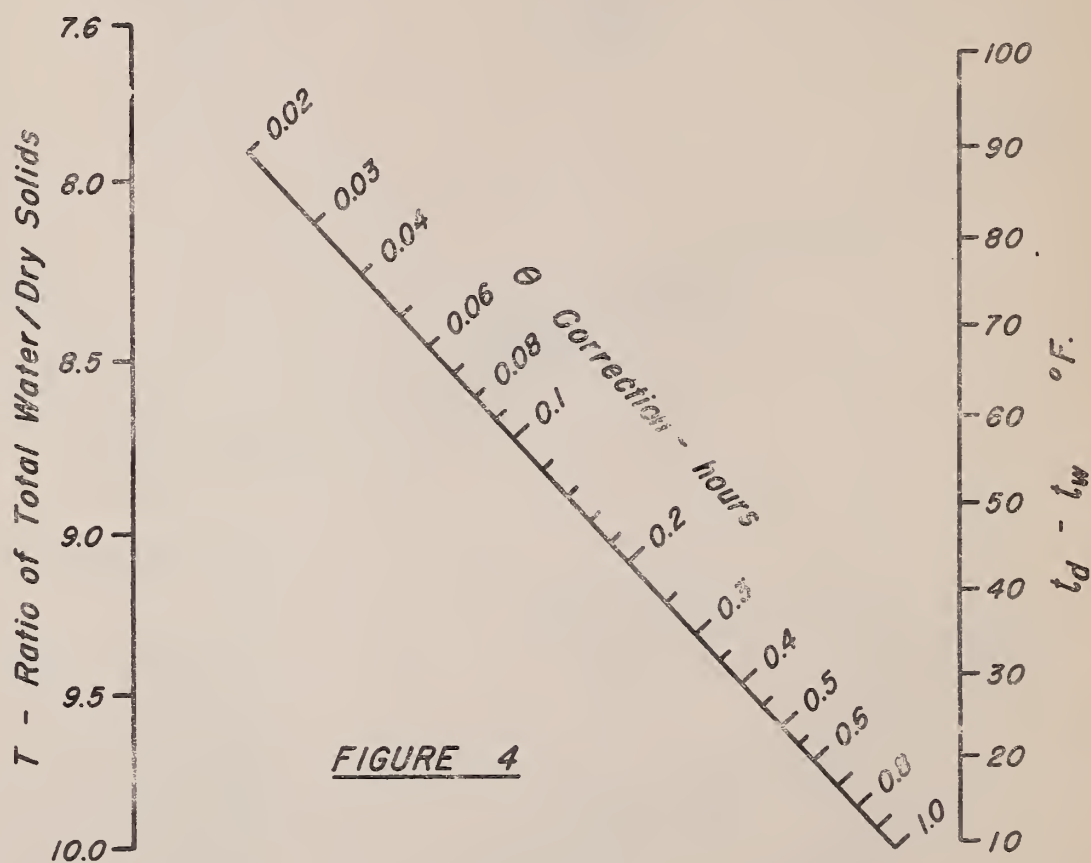


FIGURE 4



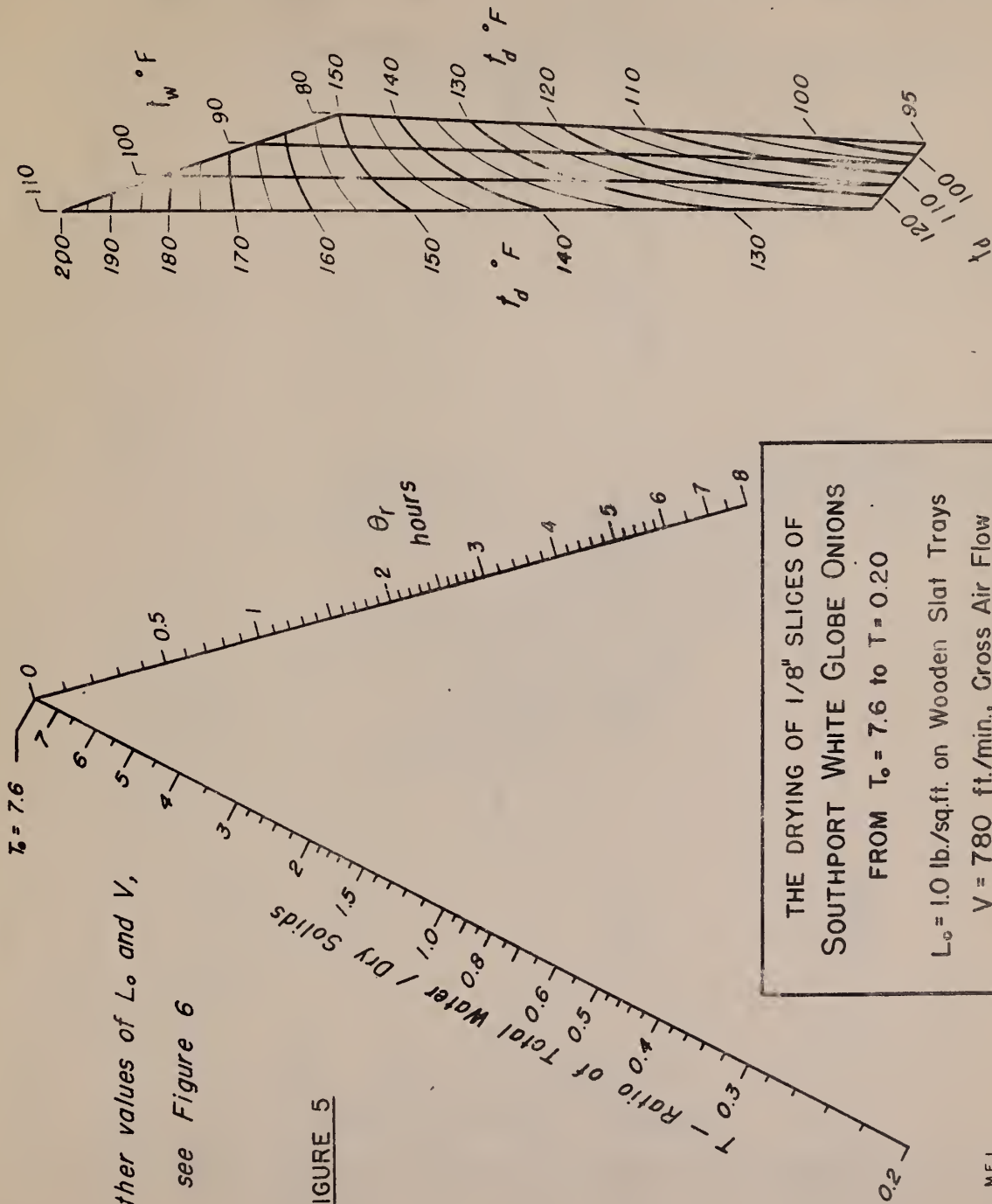
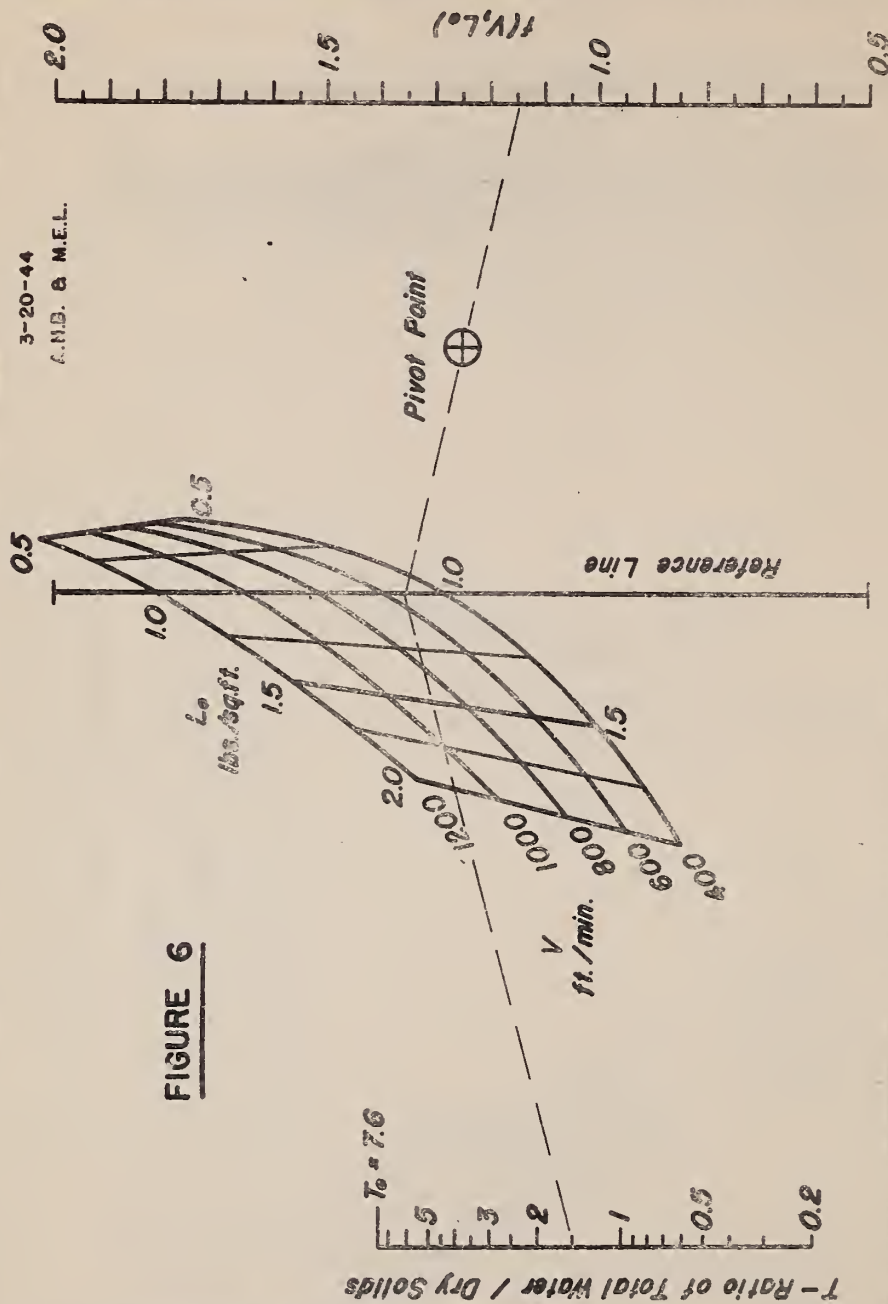


FIGURE 6



KEY

1. Connect  $T$  to  $V, L_o$  to ref. line.
2. Connect ref. line through pit of point to  $f(V, L_o)$  scale.
3. Read value of  $f(V, L_o)$

THE DRYING OF 1/3" SLICES OF  
SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE ONIONS  
VALUES OF  $f(V, L_o)$

Wooden Slat Trays — Cross Air Flow

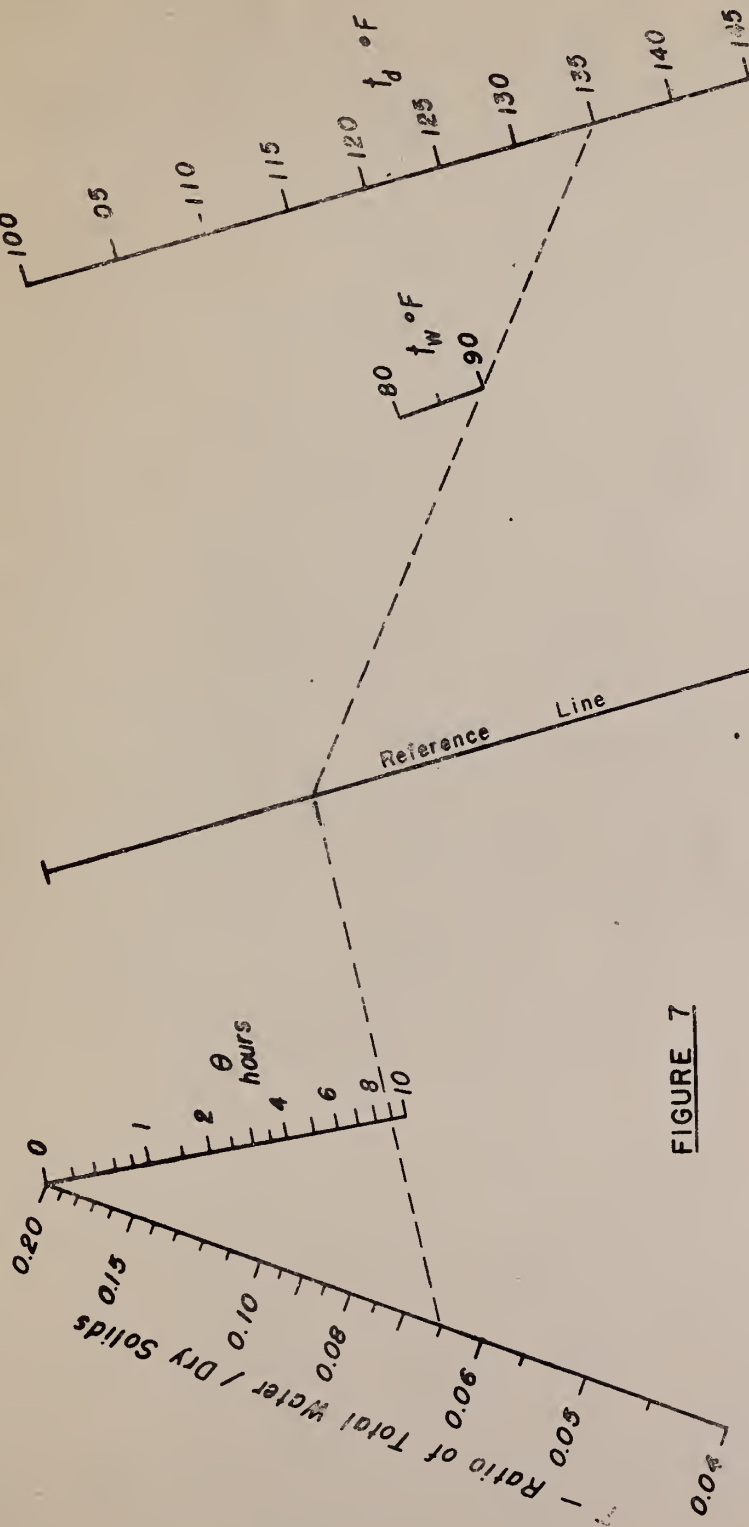


FIGURE 7

THE DRYING OF 1/8" SLICES OF  
SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE ONIONS

FROM  $T = 0.2$  TO  $T_f$

$L_o = 0.5$  to  $1.2$  lb./sq.ft. on Wooden Slat Trays  
 $V = 400$  to  $1200$  ft/min., Gross Air Flow

KEY

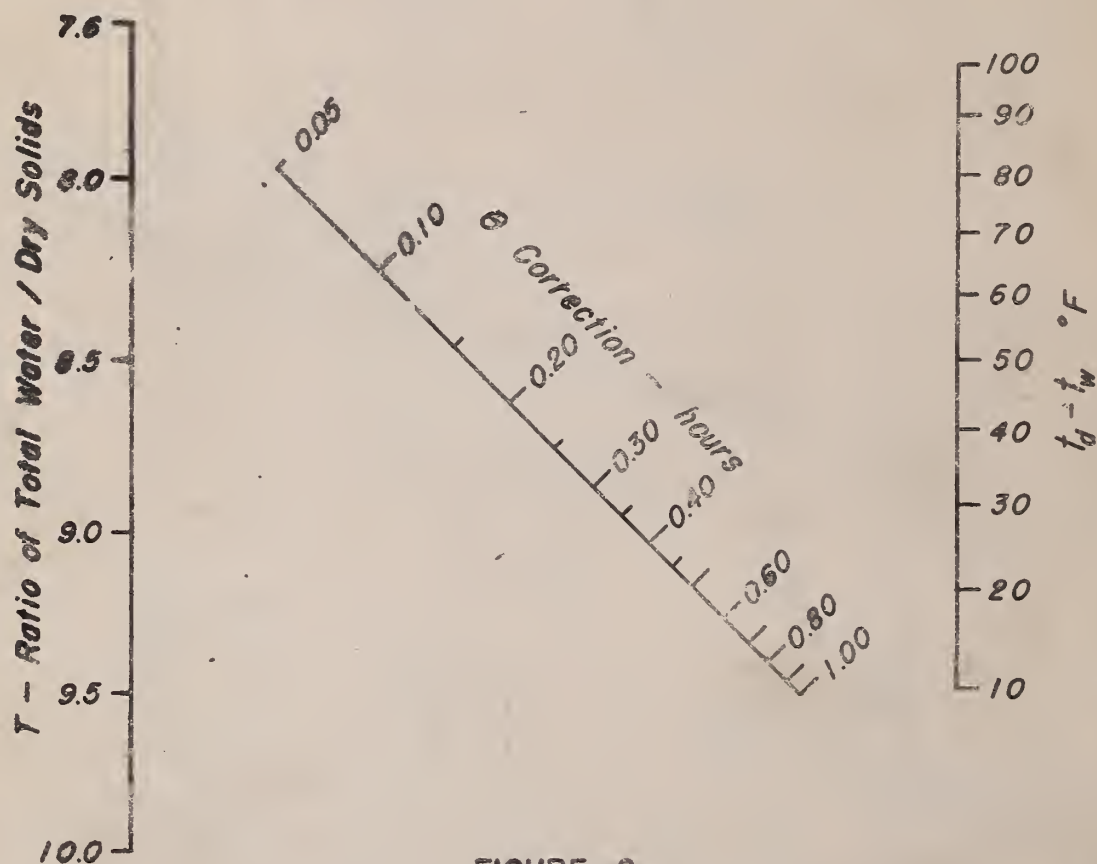
1. Connect  $t_d$  to  $t_w$  to Reference Line.
2. Connect Reference Line to  $T$ .
3. Read drying time from  $\theta$  axis.

# Drying of 1/8" Slices of Southport White Globe Onions

CORRECTION OF  $\theta_r$  FOR  $T_o > 7.6$

$L_o = 1.0$  lb./sq.ft. on Wooden Slat Trays

$V = 780$  ft./min., Cross Air Flow



**FIGURE 8**